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Chitagos, Unica

Cashier.

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W. H. Kenn day & Co., 298 Main.

Marsh, Warner & Co., 46 Beal.

Mrs. J. G. Owen 366 Second.

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C. T. Peterson, 13 Madison.
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND SOAPS.
O. F. Prescott & Co., 40 Jefferson. CONFECTIONERS. Podesta & Cazassa, 252 Main, cor N. Court. August Berton, Poplar and Fourth. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Wm. E. Yeatman, Produce, Flour, Canned loods, Tchacco, etc., 11 Menroe, Black, Camron & Co., 236 Front, Produce.

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Morrison & Ellis. 192 Main.
Robert Battier, 56 Main.
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Jos. Walter. 163 Beal.
Theo. Hoerner, also Chemist, 56 Beal.

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Main.
Wells & Coll, 267 Main.
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Madam Anna, 63 Gayoso. FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
Ames, Beattle α Jones, 392 Main, Gayoso
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Carolina Life Ins. Co.. 219 Main; M. J. Wieks, Prest; W. F. Boyle, See'y.
Vredenburgh & Sylvester, 22 Madison.
Desoto Ins. and Trust Co., 42 Madison; J. G. Lonsdale, See'y; W. M. Farrington, Pres't.
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I, F, D, G, E, CITY

By Whitmore & Co.

VOL. VI.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION.

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

MEMPHIS. TENNESSEE, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1868.

NO. 96.

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Platform of the Tennesses Democracy. 1. The Conservative men of Tennesses, put-ting aside all questions decided by the war, a-cept the title of "Democrats," and formally unite themselves with the Democratic party as it now exists.

2. The question of the right of a State to se-cede from the Union has been decided by arms, and that decision should be accepted as final and conclusive.

2. The question of the right of a State to second from the Union has been decided by arms, and that decision should be accepted as final and conclusive.

2. Nevertheless, while the Constitution makes the Federal Government supreme, it is so only with well defined limitations and restrictions, leaving the States large rights and powers over their domestic concerns, and making them accepts in respect of such rights; and these rights have not been impaired by the result of the war, or the rowers of the General Government aggrandized by it, to the endangerment of public liberty.

4. The extinguishment of African slavery is recognized as a fact, ratified by a binding constitutional amendment.

5. The investiture of negroes with the right of suffrage, by the Congress of the United States, and the disfranchisement of white men, by the same authority, is a gross usurpartion of power, and a policy unjust, unwise and ospressive, and tending to excite a war of races; the white men of America are entitled to superiority and supremacy in the administration of the Federal and State Governments; and any measure intended to decrive them of it, or to divide or impair it, greatly endangers the perpentity of free republican institutions.

6. The faith of the nation it pledged to the payment of the national debt secording to the terms of the laws under which the bonds were issued, and not otherwise. The time of payment of the bonds ought not be paid in currency, and the money granted to the national banks to be withdrawn.

7. The Government bends should be taxed in the hands of the bonds ought to be paid in currency, and the money granted to the national banks to be withdrawn.

7. The Government bends should be taxed in the hands of the continuous and should be taxed in the hands of the continuous and safety abroad; a large of the first well be the proper.

9. Equal and exact justice to all reen, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and bonest triendship with all nations; entangling alliances wi

Too Much Electricity.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, June 17.] The operators in the Western Union Telegraph office were treated to an extensive display of electric lights last tensive display of electric lights last light departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight We might almost say the display was superabundant, as the operators would very willingly have dispensed with it, for the sake of the additional safety its absence would have created. At nine of clock the lightning, which accompanied the processings of the control of the sake of the were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House at all times. o'clock the lightning, which accompanied the storm, followed the wires into the office, and, at each flash, concentrated, in a sheet of flame, on the switch-board, producing a concussion similar, at first, to the discharge of a score of rockets, quickly followed by two reports as loud and distinct as the discharge of a sixpound cannon, aucceeded in turn by a of members while in their seats: Mr. volley of musketry. It became necessary Vance, a member from Ohio, was lame; to disconnect all the wires and keep them and, to relieve himself from pain, he one

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S3-30

THE SPEAKER'S HAMMER.

Congress Now and Congress Thirty Years Ago.

The Boston Traveller, a Radical jour-nal, draws the following not very com-plimentary comparison to the members of its party who revel in the present House of Representatives : This formidable instrument, the Speak-

er's hammer, marks an era in the man-agement of deliberative bodies. In the days of Henry Clay it was unknown. A portrait of that model presiding officer bearing such a symbol would fail to be recognized. But the manners no less than the times have changed. It is no longer by moral power that parliamentary rules can be sustained. It is only by the physical agency of the rough and ready hammer that order and decorum can in any measure be secured. Such, at least, is the theory. Our impression is, however, that even that rude instru-ment is losing its fotency. We have seen in some of the recent squabbles in the House that members are with great difficulty hammered into the proprieties

Those who are not accustomed to witness the proceedings of Congress, and who have not the means, from personal observation, of comparing the House as at present conducted with that body as it existed thirty years ago, would find it difficult to believe the truth in regard to From the National Intelligencer.]

whatever.

electioneering burer ries of negro votes.

Stay in t time is astonished at the want of dignity and the positive disorder which attracts his attention. The scene which ordinarily presents itself is one of confusion. One-half the members are out of their seats, walking to and fro, standing in the nisles or in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, or gathered in knots here and there, and engaged in conversation so loud as to vie with the voice of a member addressing the House, and even with the rude noise of the Speaker's gavel-Some members are sitting listlessly, and with apparent indifference to the proceedings, with both feet, it may be, on their elegant carved oak deaks. Others, among the few comparatively who seem to be aware of the business before the House, are constantly interrupting the speaker who is entitled to the floor; and not unfrequently two or three members will be addressing the chair at the same time. With this and the conversation going on about the hall, a pretty good idea of Ba-bel may be formed. Every few minutes the indomitable hammer is vigorously but vainly plied for the purpose of pound-ing members into a sense of decorum and enforcing conformity to the rules of order. Ten times an hour the clear voice of the Speaker is heard above the tumult of tongues requesting members to resame their scats and come to order, and urging the request with more or less vehemence, by more or less violent ap-plication of the hammer upon the de-voted desk. It must be a firm and durable material which withstands the constant

During the long term of years in which Henry Clay was Speaker of the House, he seldom or never used his hammer, if, indeed, he was vested with such an emblem of power. A venerable gentleman, who was a member of Congress thirty years ago, informs us that he never, in the course of several terms of service, the course of several terms of service, saw Mr. Clay use the hammer. Either through his influence as presiding officer, or the prevalence of a better sense of decorum among the members—dignity and honor marked the proceedings of the House at all times. But if ever there were occasions to call to order—and a slight departure from the rules of the House was deemed an occasion—it was their seats, and even whispering in front of the Speaker's desk, Mr. Clay would request the member to suspend his re-

MITTER

and severe home strokes of this despotic

-leading naturally to those hot-blooded —leading naturally to those hot-blooded retorts and disgraceful personal altercations which so frequently occur. Then, speaking to the question, even in the Committee of the Whole, was strictly insisted upon, and the Speaker was accustomed to remind members whenever they rambled or deviated from the question in debate. There was, of course, little or no occasion for members to call one another to order as they now do income another to order as they now do inone another to order as they now do in-cessantly. That office was then prop-erly discharged by the Speaker. Now, the latitude and longitude of debate in Committee of the Whole is unbounded and no measured by any rules of the House and unmeasured by any rules of the House or any laws of propriety. Then, when the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, it was customary for the

Speaker to go down and take part in the debate. Now the Speaker retires to his private room, which is fitted up with palatial magnificence for the reception of his friends, and is seen no more till the rising of the committee, which, during his absence, scarcely rises to the dignity of a political caucus, much less to that of a town meeting or a debating society. From all of which we infer that there is very little moral power in the Speaker's hammer, and that parliamentary order and decorum and the ameni-ties and courtesies of debate are dependent upon a higher principle than can be evolved from any physical agency

whatever.

What is called the Freedmen's Bureau or more properly a machine for the man-ufacture of negro votes, has been extended for another year from the 16th of July. It will be remembered that General Howard, who has had the profitable direction of this vast political agency, and has been the richly endowed beneficiary of its large emoluments and per-quisites, recommended in his last report that it should be closed at the end of the term to which Congress had then burthened the tax-payers with this iniquitous load. Even he could see no further pretext for upholding so costly and unnecessary an organization at the public expense. It did not require much time, however, for him to change his mind, or to repent of his hasty advice, if it was ever seriously given. Massachusetts, which enjoys the largest share of the profits and pickings of this establishment, became earnest for the pensions of her so-called school-teachers and employes as the time of shutting up the bu-reau approached; so Mr. Eliot, in the House, and Mr. Wilson, in the Senate, put their heads together, and, seconded by General Howard, they got up a "loyal" appeal to the "humanity and justice" of Congress to continue this tax upon the people by extending the bureau

for another year.

Of all the barefaced frauds perpetrated here, this bureau is one of the most

Most of the reconstructed States are given over to negro supremacy. The whites were disfranchised expressly to accomplish that object. These negroes may possibly decide the fate of the Presidential election, and thus materially affect the future condition of the country. They are declared by Congress competent to govern ten States, to make constitutions, to pass laws for ten millions of people, to regulate the rights of property, and to take their place among the enand to take their place among the en-All this, and more, is solemnly announced in the reconstruction acts by the votes and voices of the Radical majority in Congress. They substantially affirm that the Southern negro, fresh from the cotton and rice fields, and from a state of

cotton and rice fields, and from a state of semi-barbarism, is superior to the educated white man, and they clothe him with all the privileges of political power. This is the declaration made in one breath, yet in the very next they demand that these same negroes, who have just been charged with the highest responsibilities awaretaining to civilized society. Singer Manufacturing Comp's,

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SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

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by the sweat of your brow, as the white man must do; vote the Radical ticket, and we will vote your sustenance out of

the people's treasury."

The motive of this proceeding is not even disguised. Now that the States are "reconstructed," the military despotisms which have subsisted in the South since which have subsisted in the South since the close of the rebellion, can no longer be maintained with any show of right, though the intention was to have continued them, had impeachment succeeded. The game, therefore, is to substitute this Freedmen's Bureau as a political organization through the South, with a view only of directing the Presidential election. For this purpose the people of the United States, who are weighed down with taxation, are required to contribute to the maintenance of neto contribute to the maintenance of groes, who claim to govern, but will not labor, and for the benefit of an army of Radical office-holders, who swindle both the Government and the negroes-In the whole history of this country no fraud so monstrous has ever before been attempted. While industry is oppressed with taxation, and the honest, toiling

masses find their labor indifferently compensated, a radical Congress puts its hand
into the public purse, and filehes tens of
millions, extorted from worthy white taxpayers, to pamper in vice and vagabondism the degraded instruments of their venal despotism. These Jacobins give the balance of power to ignorant and de-bauched negroes, who, without property or intelligence, are to legislate for the great interests of the white race of native and adopted citizens; and to secure their favor they take the taxes of these white citizens to bribe their black followers. Oppressed and outraged tax-payers, this is a specimen of Radical legislation. Is it surprising that the public debt should be what it is, when plunder has absorbed at least half of its aggregate, and that the war was continued two years only for the profit of shoddy contractors and a cor-rupt Congress? The debt is increasing daily, and must continue to swell while untold millions are added to it to keep up

electioneering bureaus and manufac

A late New York letter says: the North, particularly in the city of New York, seems almost fabulous. They are presiding over boarding-houses in the avenues, on the cross streets and down town. They are working banking estab-lishments on Wall street, conducting as-signments for cotton and naval stores on Pearl and Water streets and Maiden Lane, selling prints, shoes and groceries on Broadway, Courtlandt and Canal, fur nishing matter for the critical and local columns of newspapers, clerking in wholesale and retail houses, and, in a word, filling every imaginable place business-from candy shop up to the spacious counters of the merchant prince. Judges and lawyers, who were the orna ments of the Southern bench and bar, brilliant journalists, poets and novelists, eminent statesmen and distinguished military leaders, beautiful and accom-plished women, who were the magicians of society is Charleston, Augusta and Mobile, and even beardless boys, full of the idea of forsaking a doomed country,

Some idea may be formed of the immensity of that number, when it is said, that, in the election of Mayor Hoffman, the united Southern and Irish vote easily determined the political fortunes of the city. Let a visitor, on any day, take the cars on University Place on Fourth avenue, and he will see that, not only of all the shawless and inexcusable, even a shameless and inexcusable, even a ing to the showing of the Radicals them ing to the showing of the Radicals them and politeness with and poli

in gold.

But what have all these Southerners gained by going North? They rea away from negro supremacy and the plantation of poverty, and what have they got in exchange? The supremacy of a cold, heartless, dissipated, vulgar social system, and the terrors of a poverty, such as the South never knew, which takes more women and children by the brain and heart, without warning or nitr, and presses and crushes them or pity, and presses and crushes them until they are glad to die. There are hundreds of fair-browed Southern boys among the Yankees to-day, who do know where they will get a slice of bread for their dinner. No, let our men stand by their imperiled homesteads; or, if they are burnt, let them stand by the ruins until the angel of God's mercy shall have come to us again. We sol-emply protest against our young men leaving the places where they were cradied for the pitiless hearthstones of strangers. If we must, let us follow the old Athenian plan, and carry our women and children to the Island of Salamia, and to the ships, but let us hold every square inch of our native soil.

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From Alex. W. Randall, Postmaster General St. John B. L. Skinner, First Assistant Post-master General; Joseph H. Blackfan, Chie Clerk Postoffice Department.]

Clerk Postoffice Department.]

Washington, D. C., February M, 1862.

John Livingston, Esq., Socretary Merchants'
Union Law Company, New York:

Dgan Sin: Your new Law Resistor and Official Directory, just issued, appears to have been very carefully prepared, and we think may be of great service in the 'ransaction of the business of this Department. The work will doubtless prove valuable to every official, banker, merchant and business man.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,

ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,

First Assistant Postmaster General,

TOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,

Chief Clerk Postoffice Department.

From Hon. FRANCIS E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.] WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 10

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